The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7638 號八十三百六千七第 日三念月四年午壬緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1882. 四年禮 號八月六英港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 6, BRECONSHIRE, British str., 1,241, D. Williams, Saigon 2nd June, Rice.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

June 7, FORTUNE, Siamese bk., 447, J. L. Soderstrom, Bangkok 7th June, Rice.—CHINESE.

June 7, HWAI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 984, Wilson, Shanghai 4th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

June 7, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 286, N. C. Revebeck, Haiphong 4th June, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

June 7, ODIN, Norwegian steamer, 2,000, Sorensen, Wuhu 2nd June, Rice.—C. M. S. N. Co.

June 7, HOIHOW, British steamer, 895, T. Shaw, Canton 6th June, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 7, PAUL, German bk., 744, Klefoth, Hamburg 16th December, General.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

June 7, NAMOA, British str., 862, G. Westoby, Foochow 2nd, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 6th June, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

June 7, CAMELOT, British str., 1,049, James Boor, Saigon 3rd June, Rice and Salt.—BUN HIN & Co.

June 7, SHUN ON, Annamite str., 136, Blumemberg, Haiphong 28th May, General.—SHUN WO YUEN.

June 7, HAI-CHONG-CHING, Chinese gunboat, from Macao.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
JUNE 7TH.

Hoihow, British str., for Swatow.
Hainan, British str., for Hoihow.
Schwan, German brig, for Chefoo.
Kwangtung, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

June 7, YOTTUNG, British str., for Touron.
June 7, SURY WONGSE, German steamer, for Bangkok.
June 7, PING-ON, American str., for Hoihow.
June 7, MEI-FOO, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
June 7, ODIN, Norwegian str., for Canton.
June 7, HWAI-YUEN, Chinese str., for Canton.
June 7, KWANGTUNG, British steamer, for East Coast.
June 7, HOIHOW, British str., for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Breconshire*, str., from Saigon.—50 Chinese.
Per *Hwai-yuen*, str., from Shanghai.—Capt. Cunningham, and 148 Chinese.
Per *Activ*, str., from Haiphong.—21 Chinese.
Per *Paul*, from Hamburg.—Mr. A. Wegner.
Per *Namoa*, str., from Coast Ports.—Captain Clarke, and Mr. Ung Quoy, and 129 Chinese.
Per *Camelot*, str., from Saigon.—113 Chinese for Swatow and Amoy.
Per *Shun On*, str., from Haiphong.—One Chinese, one Annamite woman, and two children.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yottung*, str., for Touron.—50 Chinese.
Per *Ping-on*, str., for Hoihow.—60 Chinese.
Per *Sury Wongse*, str., for Bangkok.—One European and 11 Chinese.
Per *Achilles*, str., for Shanghai.—37 Europeans (Chiarini's Circus Company) and 40 Chinese.
Per *Diamante*, str., for Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. dos Remedios, and 82 Chinese. For Manila.—Messrs. H. Ellis and G. O. Rogers, and 5 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per mail steamer *Ancona*:—From Hongkong.—For Singapore.—Mr. Handmann, Miss Beaudet, and 7 artists, and 4 Chinese and 2 children. For Penang.—Captain Clarke. For Bombay.—Mr. C. Tar Mahomed. For Brindisi.—Mr. H. P. Gray. For London.—Messrs. J. B. Mustard, H. J. Wilks, W. W. Hill, and Bellasis. For Venice.—Mr. K. D. Adams. For Plymouth.—Messrs. Geo. Wright, R.N., W. H. Addicott, Geo. Doran, Chas. Gardner, J. Harding, and Chas. Bird. From Shanghai.—For Bombay.—Mr. R. F. Toog. For London.—Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Cronin and 5 children. From Yokohama.—For Singapore.—Mr. C. McKenzie, Mrs. Winton and child. For London:—Lieut. C. G. Robinson, R.N., and Mr. J. Johnson, R.N.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Breconshire* reports light S.W. winds and showery to Paracels; thence to port variable breeze and fine weather.

The Siamese bark *Fortune* reports in the Gulf of Siam blowing from S.E.; in the China Sea mostly calm and variable: last 3 days blowing Easterly.

The Chinese steamer *Hwai-yuen* reports left Shanghai at 1 a.m., 4th June, arrived at Hongkong 8 a.m., 7th, had moderate N.E. wind and rain throughout. Sighted str. *Killarney* on 5th, bound South.

The British steamer *Namoa* reports left Foochow 2nd, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 6th June. From Foochow to Swatow light variable winds and fog. From thence to port light winds and thick weather. In Foochow strs. *Douglas*, *Bowen*, *Killarney*, *Menmuir*, *Tannadice*, *Glenaegles*, and *Hungarian*. In Amoy strs. *Glenavon* and *Emuy*. In Swatow strs. *Wenchow*, *Foochow*, *Norden*, *Lusitania*, *Chi-yuen*, *Miramar*, and *Danube*.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date).

Tebo	Trieste	Sept. 17
Trait d'Union	St. Malo	Nov. 7
Aydon Forest	Hamburg	Dec. 24
Bassac	Wexford	Jan. 7
Lima	Cardiff	Jan. 14
Valencia	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Nore	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Susanne	Cardiff	Jan. 19
Lanarkshire	Penarth	Jan. 27
Geo. Watson	Sunderland	Jan. 28
Benaldor	Greenock	Jan. 28
Tetuan	London	Jan. 30
P. Simson	Cardiff	Feb. 8
Barcelona	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Tanjore	Penarth	—
P. J. Carleton	Cardiff	Feb. 15
Emblem	Cardiff	Feb. 21
Loudoun Castle	London	Feb. 24
Douglas Castle	Cardiff	Mar. 5
Ethel Caine	Sunderland	Mar. 5
Patrician	London	Mar. 11
Felix	Cardiff	Mar. 12
Espana	Liverpool	Mar. 14
Ella S. Thayer	Cardiff	Mar. 15
India	London	Mar. 17
Gulf of Panama	Greenock	Mar. 19
Invincible	Penarth	Mar. 25
M. Castle	Middlesbrough	Mar. 25
Craigendarroch	Greenock	Mar. 30
Laertes	London	Mar. 31
Cicero	Liverpool	Apl. 8
Patrician	Penarth	Apl. 10
India	Cardiff	Apl. 12
Melbreck	London	Apl. 13
Leander	London	Apl. 14
Comet	Penarth	Apl. 16
Kaisar-i-Hind	London	Apl. 18
Erin's Isle	Penarth	Apl. 20
Rossini	London	Apl. 22
Rockhurst	Penarth	Apl. 22
Nearchus	Penarth	Apl. 22
Antenor (s.)	Liverpool	Apl. 25
Marina	London	Apl. 26

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

None.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND .....2,100,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. REIMERS, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson. M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq. W. S. Young, Esq.
A. McIver, Esq. C. Vincent Smith, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
9] Hongkong, 22nd March, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated 7th and 19th March, 1848
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP ..... £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES AT:
LONDON, MARSEILLES, LYONS, NANTES, BOURBON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SAN FRANCISCO, HONGKONG, HANKOW, FOOCHOW, YOKOHAMA.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the world, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.
F. COCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.
9th February, 1882. [16

FOR SALE: JUST RECEIVED.
REAL SCHIEDAMSCHE JENEVER, PRIME QUALITY IN STONE BOTTLES
DR. TOWNSEND'S AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC, POMERANZEN BITTERS.
BREECH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOTS.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
Nos. 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1882. [799

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their Goods by Messrs. KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON, near BIRMINGHAM.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1881. [1355

NOW ON SALE.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper..... $1.50
Neatly Bound..... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

YACHT FOR SALE.
SEA DRIFT—4 tons, Coppered and Copper Fastened, all Hard Wood with Teak Deck. A new boat and very fast sailer, suitable for picnic or shooting excursions.
"G." Care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [507

NOW ON SALE.
BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1881.
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, January, 1882.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS;
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [23

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1133

"LEONHARDI QUELLE."
NATURAL GERMAN SELTZER WATER,
Bottled at the Seltzer-Spring near Gross Karben, in Cases of 8 Dozen Pints, $8 per Case.
PUSTAU & Co.
Sole Agents, German Waterwork Company.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1882. [336

NOTICE.
PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
THE POWER of ATTORNEY given to Mr. NUZERALLY ABDOOLALLY to sign my name is revoked from the 1st April last.
REHEMOOBHOY HABIBBHOY.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1882. [1044

NOTICE.
MR. WILLIAM THOMAS TYERS is authorized to sign the name of our Firm.
B. J. MORRIS & Co.
Foochow, 11th May, 1882. [947

NOTICE
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st March, ultimo.
FENWICK, CHART & Co.
The business will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining partner Mr. GEO. FENWICK, under the name and style of
GEO. FENWICK & Co.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [436

NOTICE.
WE have been appointed Agents for the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, of TOKIO, at this Port.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [272

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHARLES KAHN in our Firm CEASED on the 30th April, 1882.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, Shanghai, 1st May, 1882. [831

TO BE LET.

TO LET.
A 5-ROOMED HOUSE, Furnished for 3 to 4 months.
Apply to
A. B., Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1079

TO LET.
Possession on 15th July Next.
THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with large Compound and a Chinese House attached, No. 33, Pottinger Street.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [1056

TO LET.
(WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.)
THE RESIDENCE known as "BELLEVUE," Albany Road.
Apply to
R. LYALL,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [1059

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS OFFICES and COMPRADOR'S QUARTERS, &c., with or without GODOWNS, in Podder's Wharf Buildings, at present in the occupation of Messrs. HESSE & Co. View of the Harbour. Possession to be had from the 1st May next.
Apply to
G. R. LAMMERT.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [667

TO LET.
Immediate Possession.
PARSEE VILLA, with GARDEN, Robinson Road.
Apply to
C. L. GORHAM,
Pacific Mail Office.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1882. [963

TO LET,
Possession on 1st June Next.
THE FIRST FLOOR, West side, of "MARINE HOUSE," No. 15, Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. Wilson & Bird.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1882. [943

TO LET.
NOS. 2 and 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.
"No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE."
"No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE."
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1882. [34

ROOMS TO LET.
Apply
No. 10, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1882. [778

TO LET.
(With Possession on the 1st May.)
THE New FAMILY RESIDENCE situate next to Excelsior on Robinson Road, replete with every convenience, Tennis Lawn Stabling &c.
Also,
8 First-class GODOWNS of all sizes—Waterside. Inspection is invited.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1882. [632

TO LET.
NO. 2, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1882. [604

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET.
Apply to
Messrs. SHARP & Co.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1882. [459

TO LET.
ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [37

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1047

FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY on SHAMEEN with commodious DWELLING, GODOWN, and OUTHOUSES thereon, lately in the occupation of the Undersigned.
For Particulars, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Canton, 10th May, 1882. [937

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has all kinds of HOUSE and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to
HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [435

JOHN BALLEY WHITE & BROTHER'S PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1881. [49

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
ENGLISH AND CHINESE MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 10th June, 1882, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
The Property of parties leaving this Colony.
Comprising:—
DRAWING ROOM SUITES, COTTAGE PIANO, WHATNOTS, CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY MOROCCO COVERED SUITE, TEAK SIDEBOARD, DINING TABLE, CHAIRS, PICTURES, MIRRORS, PLATED GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, CURTAINS and POLES, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY MARBLE TOP WASHING STANDS, ENGLISH-MADE MAHOGANY DRESSING TABLE and GLASS, IRON BEDSTEADS, Complete, TEAK WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, SHANGHAI BATH TUBS, PLANTS, SEDAN CHAIRS.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1882. [1098

PUBLIC AUCTION.
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
IN BONHAM STRAND.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 10th day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION of Section B of MARINE LOT No. 6, with the SIX HOUSES erected thereon Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16, Bonham Strand.
The above Houses will be sold separately.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1076

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
IN ENDICOTT'S LANE.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 13th day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
The 19 SHOPS in Endicott's Lane, Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 41, Registered in the Land Office as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 53A.
Monthly Rental $365.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1077

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE of a MORTGAGE to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 14th day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
All those Pieces or Parcels of GROUND Registered in the Land Offices as Subsection No. 1, (A) of Section B of INLAND LOT No. 105, Subsection B of Section B of INLAND LOT No. 105, and the REMAINING PORTION of Section B of INLAND LOT No. 105, which said several portions form and comprise the whole of that Piece of GROUND known as Section B of INLAND LOT No. 105.
And
All that Piece of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as the REMAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT No. 105, together with Eleven SUBSTANTIAL HOUSES erected on the said Pieces of Ground, numbered respectively 25, 27 29, 31 and 33, Cochrane Street, and 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, Gage Street, and No. 1, Tuck Hing Lane, held for the residue of a term of 75 years and a further term of 924 years, Subject to all rights of way (if any) over said Premises, and to the payment of the proper proportion of Crown Rent and to the Covenants and Conditions in said Crown Lease reserved and contained.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors for Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1078

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 15th day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises,
By Order of the MORTGAGEE.
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Section B of MARINE LOT No. 16A.
And
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND Registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 1, of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16. Together with the newly Built HOUSE erected and known as No. 32, Bonham Strand, facing Hillier and Mercer Streets.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,
or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1075

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MR. J. M. GUEDES will sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 20th of June instant, at 3 P.M.,
at the Premises,
By Order of the MORTGAGEE.
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND abutting on the Praya and measuring on the North and South sides 39 feet, and on the East and West sides 100 feet, and Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 223. Together with the 4 SHOPS erected thereon and known as Nos. 104 and 106, Wang Lok Street, Nos. 114 and 115 Praya Central. The Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 999 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer,
or to
BRERETON & WOTTON,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [1089

AUCTIONS.

SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE SINGAPORE ICE WORKS.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Proprietors, with a view to the dissolution of their Partnership, to Sell by Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 15th June, at 2.30 P.M.,
the Valuable Property, known as "THE SINGAPORE ICE WORKS," situated in River Valley Road, Singapore, with all the Buildings (including Manager's House and Quarters for Workmen,) Machinery and Appurtenances erected thereon.
The Machinery is of the best description and comprises a 5-Ton Horizontal Dry Air ICE MACHINE, by Kirk, and a new 5-Ton Patent Vertical Damp Air ICE MACHINE, by Kirk, with Compound CONDENSING ENGINES; Ice-Forming CELLS, FILTERS with PIPES and CONNECTIONS of the latest Pattern; also a large supply of TOOLS, MACHINERY, FITTINGS and APPLIANCES used in connection with the Manufacture of Ice.
The Property, which can be inspected at any time, will be sold subject to the conditions and agreements contained in the Title Deed.
For Further Particulars, apply to
W. B. SMITH,
or to
Messrs. POWELL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Singapore, 27th April, 1882. [854

INTIMATIONS.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND TO JAPAN.
DR. BUCKLE attends Ships daily in YOKOHAMA BAY. CALL FLAG F.
29th May, 1882. [1032

WILLIAM DOLAN
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.
COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [826

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [910

E. CASSUMBHOY.
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Opposite the City Hall.
HOUSES OR ROOMS FURNISHED THROUGHOUT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
A GOOD SELECTION OF BOOKS.
Some Choice Original Oil Paintings and Water Colours: Chromos, Engravings, &c.
A few Pieces of Genuine Old Porcelain and other Ware.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [505

FOR SALE.
MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated Brands Tierolfalls Export PALE ALE and Findlater's *** DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts.
Fine OLD PORT, in cases of one dozen.
Also,
Sillery Mousseaux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE in cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [271

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
TWO New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each nominal; 1-10 H.P. VERTICAL BOILER, with a pair of Engines and Gear attached for working Silk or Cotton gins; 1 DOUBLE CYLINDER DONKEY ENGINE, 4 Small BOILERS, 2 STEAM WINCHES, 2 LAUNCH'S ENGINES, 1 CENTRIFUGAL PUMP capable of lifting 4,000 gallons of water per minute; 2 STEAM PUMPS, 1 CRABWINCH, 1 JIB CRANE, 1 TURNING LATHE, 2 BISCUIT MACHINES, 1 COPPER COOKING APPARATUS and CONDENSER, 3 COOKING RANGES, 4 BULLIVANT'S PATENT 4½ inch FLEXIBLE STEEL HAWSER, mounted on a Patent Reel; 2 DECK FORCE PUMPS: 36 IRON XYLETREES. A quantity of CHAIN CABLE, in sizes from ⅝ to 2¼ inch.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1683] Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

SUNSHING,
DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c.,
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.
SUNSHING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1881. [989

FOR SALE.
A SHOULDER DUCK GUN—Double Ten Bore. Rebounding Locks Central Fire.
X. Y. Z. Care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [506

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. ROGERS will be absent from Hongkong until early in JULY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [1088

FOR SALE.
JUST LANDED Ex "*BENGLOE*."
THE usual STOCK of our well known Brands of PORT WINE.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [1057

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to. [31

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [27

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON.
THE British Bark
"BELTED WILL,"
having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Delivery of Gunpowder and other Explosive must be taken at once.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [1068

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

GERMAN BARK "CARL RITTER,"
CAPTAIN TAGER, FROM HAMBURG.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1882 [1091

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Chartered Steamship
"LENNOX,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1882. [1067

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"JAPAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding her discharge or remaining on board after the 10th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
Consignees are hereby informed that any claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 12th instant.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1882. [1070

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "SUMIDA-MARU,"
FROM NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 6th June, 1882, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Agent,
Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882.

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO
EX O. S.S. CO.'S S.S. "ACHILLES,"
FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 10th inst., for shipment per steamer "ANTENOR."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1028

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ACHILLES,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Wanchai Godown Co.'s No. 4 Godown; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd June, 1882.
Goods undelivered after the 9th June, 1882, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1026

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S.S. CO.'S S.S. "SARPEDON," FROM LONDON.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 10th inst., for shipment per steamer "ANTENOR."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1006

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "SARPEDON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Wanchai Godown Co.'s No. 4 Godown; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 3rd June, 1882.
Goods undelivered after the 9th June, 1882, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1006

STEAMSHIP "IRAOUADDY."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "GANGE,"
from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TEN A.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 9th of June, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1882.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"GLENARTNEY"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence, or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 1st June.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 7th instant, will be subject to Rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [1061

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
EX "PEIHO."
T S (in diamond) Nos. 877/78, 3 Cases Paper, Order, from London.
T (in diamond) Nos. 6/10, 5 Cases Cheese, P. Beretta, from Marseilles.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA FOOCHOW.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for all AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND PORTS, TASMANIA, FIJI and NEW CALEDONIA.)
THE Steamship
"GANGES,"
Captain Blaik, will be despatched as above TOMORROW, the 9th instant, at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1882. [1093

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI
(With Option of Calling at HIOGO).
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above places at DAYLIGHT on SATURDAY, the 10th June, instead of at NOON as previously advertised.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th June, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"MENELAUS,"
Captain Lapage, will be despatched on or about the 17th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1882. [978

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
CANTON DISTRICT.
No. 4.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SUNKEN STONE JUNK referred to in Notice to Mariners No. 3, issued 25th May, 1882, has been removed.
The two Red Lights are discontinued from this date.
F. E. WOODRUFF,
Commissioner of Customs.
J. H. C. GUNTHER,
Harbour Master.
Custom

NOW ON SALE.

THE

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.

FOR 1882.

With which is incorporated

THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, which is now in its

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION,

has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports of CHUNGKING, WLADIWOSTOCK, MALACCA, and PENANG have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes the NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL for the Government of British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amended TREATY between RUSSIA and CHINA, the NEW TREATIES between the UNITED STATES and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GERMANY and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY between SPAIN and ANNAM signed in 1880 &c.,

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of 1,100 names, and gives reference to over 2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is embellished with the following Lithographed MAPS and PLANS:—

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
MAP OF THE COAST OF CHINA.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The large Edition contains ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Mercantile Office in the Far East and will be found a useful *vade mecum* to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; or with the List of Residents, Port Descriptions and Directories, Plan of Victoria, Code of Signals, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
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SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. Viudu de Loysaga & Co.
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BANGKOK	Messrs. A. Bjurling & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill, & Co. 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 8th February, 1882.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' recently patented SOSTENENTE PIANOS with the new Iron Frame, made expressly for China, have gained the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS (including the LEGION OF HONOUR and numerous GOLD MEDALS) at all the principal International Exhibitions. Every piano is guaranteed for five years. Illustrated lists free. 18, 20, and 22, Wigmore Street, and the Brinsmead Pianoforte Works, Grafton Road, Kentish Town, N. W., London. *Agents Wanted.* [1872

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [28

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

BIRTH.

On the 27th May, at Kulangsu, Amoy, the wife of R. J. ABBOTT, Assistant, Imperial Maritime Customs, of a daughter. [1066

MARRIAGE.

On Sunday, the 28th May, 1882, at 9.30 a.m., at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. W. L. Groves, RICHARD D'ORSAY OGDEN, of Richmond, Va., U.S.A., to HELEN B. FERGUSSON, daughter of the late John Fergusson, M.D., Adelaide, South Australia.—(Australian and American papers please copy). [1094

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 8TH, 1882.

THE accommodation provided in the building at present used as the Government Civil Hospital is clearly not sufficient for the purposes of the institution, while the arrangements generally leave much to be desired in the interest of the patients. As this is a matter which nearly concerns the community, we trust the Government will give full and speedy attention to the statements of the Colonial Surgeon and the Acting Superintendent of the Hospital. Dr. MURRAY says that a zymotic ward, a strong room for patients suffering from delirium tremens, a lying-in ward, more accommodation for second class patients, and a ward for females are all required. This alone is a serious list of requirements, for all of which he gives good reasons, but there are other very serious evils to which he also calls attention. The mortuary is situated within the precincts of the hospital, and both out of regard for the health of the patients and to gain the space so occupied it is most desirable that the public mortuary should be elsewhere located. The need of a washhouse and disinfecting room is then pointed out, and Dr. MURRAY further urges that the quarters of the staff being placed in the main building is highly objectionable, as discomfort is thereby entailed upon them and the patients alike. He advocates the erection of a separate building within the hospital enclosure for the staff. The Superintendent's quarters would, he adds, give all the extra wards required. Dr. AYRES comments strongly upon the neglect which has been shown in regard to the Government Civil Hospital, and says that the plans sanctioned some four years ago by Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH for a new building have not been carried out, nor has anything been done towards providing fitting accommodation for the sick. The Lock Hospital is still located in a temporary and unsuitable building, and the lunatics are confined in a wretched house so dilapidated that they have to be removed whenever a gale threatens, for fear the place should be blown down upon them. It is the old, old story of neglect and procrastination, all inconvenience, loss, or annoyance suffered by the public or the taxpayers being utterly disregarded during the Hounessian Administration. There is a fine site cleared for a new Hospital, which has for the past six years lain idle and useless. When it was decided to convert the Lock Hospital into a General Hospital, Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY announced his desire of making the cleared site into a garden for the patients, but he left the Colony, and that excellent idea was never carried into effect. The space in question might, however, now be utilised for the erection of separate quarters for the staff, and for otherwise extending the usefulness of the Hospital. It is of the highest importance that the comfort of the sick should be well looked after in a tropical climate, and in a place where so many who fall ill have no friends or relations to attend to them. The taxpayers will not grudge a liberal expenditure for this purpose, and the alterations desired by Dr. AYRES cannot be commenced too soon. The present building, though not perhaps as well adapted for the purposes of a general hospital as could be wished, could no doubt be altered to meet the views of the Colonial Surgeon, and if necessary some separate wards might be added, beside throwing the Superintendent's quarters into the main buildings. All details, however, can safely be left to the Colonial Surgeon and Surveyor-General if only the sanction of the Authorities be obtained to make the improvements and extensions needed.

The attention of our nautical readers is directed to a notice to mariners on our front page in reference to a sunken stone junk in the Canton river opposite Shameen, which has now been removed.

A notification in another column announces that the City Hall Museum and Library will be closed to-day, to-morrow, and Saturday, to admit of the removal of the cases in order to examine the state of the building.

We are pleased to learn that the charitable designs of the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly promoted, and took part in, the Amateur Concert given in the Theatre Royal on the 1st inst. have received consummation, inasmuch as, after payment of expenses, a nice little sum will be left for the benefit of the widow and children in whose aid the entertainment was given.

In connection with the events now happening in Tonquin, and the recent announcement that the Chinese were about to despatch Admiral Peng to Annam, it is interesting to read that the Peking *Gazette* contains a report from the Governor of Kwangsi that the Embassy from Annam sent to Peking last year had safely passed the bounds of his province with the Imperial presents.

The result of the sale by Mr. Gueles of the two houses, Nos. 1 and 3, Jervois Street, on the 5th instant, was remarkable, the price realized touching $16.60 per square foot. This is said to be the highest figure ever reached in a *bond fide* sale. The fact lends corroboration to our recent protest against the alarm purposely stirred up in the property market, and refutes the ideas generally entertained as to the supposed depreciation in the value of land.

"Silk Inspector" writes to the *N. C. Daily News* as follows, under date of the 2nd inst.—"According to the daily returns issued by the Customs, arrivals of Silk by the North and South Barriers from the 26th to the 31st May are scarcely 200 bales. To show how much dependence is to be placed on these figures, allow me to state that upwards of 1,000 bales arrived in that interval, and it is a fact well known to all the Silk merchants and brokers that there are now 1,200 bales in the place, all of which have come in during the past week."

Writing from Indore, the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* after saying that the increased cultivation of the poppy in China is driving Indian opium out of the market, and that it does not pay to export Malwa, goes on:—"Half of the last year's crop is still in stock; and the present year's opium, larger in amount than in any previous year, is now under preparation. There seems little doubt that no important increase in the rate is to be expected, and the Government will, sooner or later, have to consider whether it will be worth their while to reduce the rate of duty on Malwa opium, so as to allow it to compete on equal terms with the local China drug. Some small relief will be afforded by the purchase for the Indian excise of opium which has hitherto been withdrawn from the Bengal reserve for excise purposes; but the quantity required is too small to materially affect the market. An officer of the Bengal opium agency is at present at Indore making inquiries as to the manner in which this scheme can be best carried out. Should Malwa opium not recover its former position in the market, the revenue of the Central Indian States will be materially reduced; for it will be impossible for them to demand from the cultivators, as at present, Rs. 30 Rs. 40, and even Rs. 50 a bough for opium land, when it is impossible to dispose profitably of the drug."

Writing under date of the 22nd May, the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* thus refers to the state of the river Peiho:—"The river Peiho is in a miserable condition, and unless we have heavy rains it is not likely that steamers, except the *Appin*, perhaps, will be able to come nearer than Ko-ku. As a new canal will be opened in a few weeks, to draw all its waters from the Peiho, matters will get worse and worse. A system of steam-lighters will soon become necessary for the trade of the port; vessels of 200 feet long almost, and to draw not over 7½ feet. Even such vessels will have to lie at anchor at dead low water. We had some rains a week ago, but all the province away from the rivers and canals is as arid as the Sahara desert. The dryness, if unhappily it should last, will have deplorable effects, as the province is poor, and in no condition to pay for importations of grain on a large scale. If a dearth should come upon us, the filling up of the river will be a most serious evil, because the river becomes day by day less and less navigable, and to bring grain from Taku for Ko-ku, even, will greatly add to delay and expenses chargeable upon the bulky cargo. Dredging upon an extensive scale at the sharper bends will do good for navigation, which is now excessively difficult, but the real want is *water*. The Peiho for two or three years past has got but little help from rains, and the stinted resources of the stream are being exhausted by the canalisation and irrigation works. Probably the Chinese rulers will turn their gaze towards the Yellow River, which could be made, if the Grand Canal were re-canalised, to give all the stores of water that are wanted. The sooner attention is given to the matter the better, as the Peiho, Pei-tang-ho, and the lower streams of Chihli, are drying up."

The *Japan Herald* says:—The Japanese tea merchants can have no reason to complain this season of the unfair dealings of the "red-haired barbarians," as up to present date native dealers have positively been able to name their own prices, and to secure purchasers, no matter how high the figures at which they fixed the value of their merchandise. Up to present date about piculs 37,000 new crop teas have been sold in Yokohama, being fully piculs 20,000 in excess, in comparison with same date last season, and supplies continuing to come in on a liberal scale, settlements during the month of May cannot be estimated as much under piculs 50,000. The quality of the "first crop" to hand up to present date is very satisfactory, and shows a marked improvement on first teas of the last two or three preceding years; but recent arrivals of lower grade teas, of which only a limited amount so far has appeared on the market, exhibit a want of care in their preparation, and can only be safely purchased by the foreign buyer, at a very marked reduction on the prices commanded by the more desirable teas which have already come to hand.

The *Shanghai Courier* of the 3rd inst. has the following:—Yesterday afternoon a reaction, approaching to something like a panic, occurred in Electric shares. That the price at which they were quoted early yes erday (70 premium) was out of all proportion to their estimated value was apparent to all cool-headed speculators, as the ridiculous fall of the evening when Chinese holders were offering at 10 proved. Various reasons are given for this reaction: according to one account, the Chinese, having consulted several josses, had arrived at the conviction that the light was to be generated solely through the combustion of "green devils;"—a sort of *auto-da-fe*, or cremation, or distillation of the "doubly damned," held to be in direct opposition to the decrees of Fêng-Shui. The less superstitious and more calculating among the Heathens, however, declared that the sudden depreciation had its origin in the abacus, by which a native Gabbage had proved beyond demonstration that at 70 premium the "gas electric pidgin" would not give as good a dividend as "gas pidgin" alone. Foreigners, on the other hand, were pretty well positive that the fall was due to a "busted corner;" but the native broker, heedless of any of those theories, was willing, and did business at noon to-day at 30 premium, at which price they are now quoted. A mad world, my masters!

LAW-NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1882.

The court will sit in Summary Jurisdiction before the Hon. the Chief Justice.

IN BANKRUPTCY—In the matter of Ng Ting Shun—(Motion for adjudication in bankruptcy).

(In Registrar's Chambers, at noon)—In the matter of Ho Tai Sang and Wong Tak, bankrupts—(Dividend meeting). In the matter of Ng Choy Sik, bankrupt—(Enquiry).

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 6th June, 1882.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

In compliance with an Imperial order, Arabi Bey has stopped military preparations.

The Powers generally are disposed to regard a Conference as unnecessary.

THE REPRESSION OF CRIME BILL (IRELAND).

Two clauses of the Repression of Crime in Ireland Bill have been adopted in Committee.

"HAMLET" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Barely indeed has it been the fortune of the Hongkong community to witness Shakesperian representations in the Theatre Royal. Chance has at length brought a great tragedian to this remote corner of the world, and on Tuesday night a large audience assembled in the Theatre Royal to see "Hamlet" as interpreted by Herr Bandmann and his Company. The tragedy was produced at very short notice, the Company having only arrived here the same morning from Shanghai, and there was, of course, the usual makeshift scenery, the result naturally being that the general effect was considerably impaired. The play was, however, fairly placed on the stage, taking into account all the disadvantages under which the Company laboured; but the grave-digging scene was and perhaps, under the circumstances, wisely omitted. It would be manifestly unfair to criticise any shortcomings which were clearly unavoidable, and perhaps it is hardly reasonable to expect too much in the shape of wardrobe from travelling companies, but some of the costumes were, it must be admitted, conspicuously poor.

There was a large attendance, representative of nearly every section of the community, attracted by the fame of the great German tragic actor, and the unwonted treat of a Shakesperian representation.

Herr Bandmann's conception of the Prince of Denmark is a powerful and, we are disposed to think, a just one. He clearly entertains the belief that the madness of *Hamlet* was really feigned, and that, however distempered his fancy might be at times, his mind was not affected, his set purpose of bringing home to the *King* the murder of his brother being the very clearly defined object he had in view when simulating insanity. Herr Bandmann's delineation of the character was decidedly a powerful one, but like most great actors he is not free from mannerisms, and we could take exception to his rendering of several passages. In his first interview with the *Ghost*, for instance, he is vehement rather than intense and horror bound. He is also a little too much given to very long drawn exclamations and portentous groans. But these are minor details, and detract little from the really splendid impersonation given by Herr Bandmann. In the play scene, at the interview with the Queen, and in the farewell to *Ophelia*, when he bids her go to a nunnery, he displays exceptional tragic powers, and carries the auditors completely with him. In all the declamatory passages he shines to great advantage. He is also particularly effective in his passages with *Polonius*, and his asides are marvellously pointed and natural. Possessing a fine and commanding presence, Herr Bandmann makes a very robust and imposing Prince, a thought too mature for the part, perhaps. Taken altogether, his *Hamlet* is a fine and scholarly representation, such as few contemporary actors can equal. On Tuesday night the house showed its high appreciation of his performance by unstinted and hearty applause, with frequent calls before the curtain.

Miss Louise Beaudet is a very clever young actress, and her interpretation of the part of *Ophelia* was highly creditable to her. The mad scene was especially good, being most artistically worked out, and she succeeded in fairly bringing down the house. This young lady will, we imagine, rise to eminence in the histrionic art, her immature performances giving promise of better things by and bye. She has a clear and distinct enunciation, is easy and graceful in her movements, and thoroughly realises the character she undertakes. Her acting generally was much and deservedly admired. The *rôle* of *Queen Gertrude* was undertaken by Miss Nellie Fergusson, and her rendering of it was consistent throughout, but we cannot praise the impersonation. Miss Fergusson was stiff in her movements and anything but regal in her attire.

We cannot say much for Mr. D'Orsay Ogden's *King*. He was majestic in neither mien nor speech; and that fine passage commencing "Oh my offence is rank" was so feebly delivered that it fell flat and dull. Mr. Ogden also played the *Ghost*, and was rather more successful with that part. Mr. Russell presented us with a miserable caricature of *Polonius*. He was prosy, dull, and insignificant. Mr. Tunnam made a very fair *Laertes*, and Mr. O'Brien was a creditable *Horatio*, but was very badly dressed. The other minor parts call for no special comment; most of them were but indifferently filled. Altogether Herr Bandmann was but feebly supported, and the measure of success achieved was due to his own and Miss Beaudet's efforts.

POLICE COURT.

7th June.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

NOCTURNAL BIRDS.

Chu Yau Lo, shopkeeper, and Wong Shik Chun, godown keeper, both from Singapore, were brought up on a charge of being abroad without a light or pass at 3.25 yesterday morning.

The two men were walking along Queen's-road making a great deal of noise, and when a Sikh constable accosted them and asked for their passes, the second defendant used filthy language to him. Neither had a pass.

The first defendant was fined a dollar and the second two dollars, or in default four and seven days' imprisonment respectively.

Three others were fined various sums for like offences.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

Wong Kwok Kun, coolie, was charged with having assaulted P.S. William Fisher, on the 7th inst.

Fisher was on duty in Lyndhurst Terrace when he observed the prisoner carrying a bundle. Being suspicious of the man, he stopped him, and told him to open the bundle, but this was refused. Fisher was about to take the bundle from the man, when the latter dropped it and struck the officer three blows upon the mouth with something and then ran off. The complainant gave chase, sounding his whistle, and kept the man in sight until another constable came upon the prisoner from in front, and arrested him.

Fined $20, or in default a month's imprisonment.

A MISTAKEN CONCLUSION.

Chung Awa, a seaman, was charged with having stolen an umbrella, value $2.50, the property of Mr. J. Wood, chief engineer of the steamer *Yotsai*, on the 6th inst.

The complainant was lying on a couch in his cabin, and the defendant, evidently under the impression that Mr. Wood was asleep, went in, picked up an umbrella and ran off with it. The complainant, however, was not asleep, he saw the theft, and ran after the man whom he caught.

The defendant said he went to see a friend, and denied having taken the umbrella.

Sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

IN SHORE BEFORE GUNFIRE.

Five boatmen and women were brought up for being in shore before gunfire yesterday morning. The first was the only one who had a licence, and he was fined 50 cents or in default two days' imprisonment, while the others were fined $1 each or four days.

STREET GAMBLERS.

Chuk Ha and two other coolies, were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment each for gambling with cards in Second-street at 6.30 a.m., on Tuesday, with several other men.

OBSTRUCTION.

Ten licensed hawkers were summoned before the court to answer charges of obstructing Queen's-road by setting out baskets of vegetables on the footway, on the 5th inst.

Nine men admitted the offence, and they were fined 50 cents each, but the tenth having only just arrived when the constable came up, was discharged.

DIRTY HABITS.

Three Chinese residing in St. Francis' Lane were summoned on charges of allowing noisome and offensive matter to collect in the neighbourhood of their occupations, to the annoyance of the inhabitants about there.

Inspector Adams was walking through St. Francis' Lane when he saw the defendants engaged in cooking, and observed that they threw all their rubbish into the street, where a great deal of cook-house refuse was lying.

The defendants were fined $5 each, or in default 14 days' imprisonment.

HAIPHONG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

3rd June.

I did not write you by the *Hainan*, because there was literally nothing of interest to report. On the 29th ult. it was intended to despatch an expedition, consisting of the *Fanfare*, *Massue*, &c., to Sontay to expel the Black Flag band there, but since then the *Drac* came with no troops and rather disappointing news, and operations are stopped for the time. This is annoying for everybody, as the work commenced by the French troops should be finished now.

The investigation into the Hai Duong affair by the Consul here seems so far to have been without result, and the Consul is altogether much disappointed with the way affairs are drifting; it is even said that he will resign.

As there seems to have been some misapprehension concerning the manner in which the citadel at Hanoi was captured I would wish your readers to understand that the reason there were not more French soldiers killed or wounded during the attack is simply due to the superior skill of the French officers, who took good care not to unnecessarily expose their men, or else the result would have been lamentable. The bombardment, of course, did the main part of the work; the troops then carried the place by assault.

SHANGHAI.

On the morning of the 3rd inst. a very interesting ceremony in connection with the Shanghai Police Force took place in the square of the Municipal Police Station. At nine o'clock the whole of the police off duty, both foreign and native, were paraded to witness the presentation of a Gold Cross of Merit to Superintendent Penfold, and a Silver Cross, with Crown, of the same order, to Chief Inspector Stripling. All the inspectors, excepting Mr. Fowler, who was suffering from indisposition, were in attendance, also six sergeants and a large number of foreign and native police. There were also present, Mr. Haas, the Austro-Hungarian Consul; Mr. W. C. Ward, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. G. J. Morrison, Mr. A. Gubbay, members, and Mr. R. F. Thorburn, the Secretary. Mr. Ward, in a lengthened speech introducing Mr. Haas, who appeared in his official uniform as Consul, expressed his gratification at the honour bestowed on the Municipal Police. It gave him pleasure to find that the services of the force were so much appreciated by the Government which he (Mr. Haas) represented, and he hoped that the confidence placed in them would be justified. Mr. Ward then formally introduced Mr. Haas, as the representative of his Government. Mr. Haas, who is one of the oldest members of the Consular Service in China, having joined in 1849, then addressed Mr. Penfold and his staff, and intimated the fact that the presentation to Messrs. Penfold and Stripling had been made on the recommendation of his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in recognition of the able manner the Municipal Police Force had aided in carrying out the duties of the Consulate. The duties he (the speaker) considered were of a most important nature; and had it not been for the aid of the force, the administration of the Consulates would be seriously impeded. In conclusion he thanked Mr. Penfold for the services rendered, and formally made the presentations to Mr. Penfold and Mr. Stripling. Mr. Penfold replied, thanking Mr. Haas, on behalf of his government for the special mark of favour bestowed on him. He intimated at the same time that what had been done was simply a matter of duty, and hoped that in the future the force would still retain, not only the confidence of the Austro-Hungarian Government, but also those of all nationalities within the jurisdiction of the Municipality. The ceremony was then concluded, and the police force dismissed. M. Binos, of the French Municipal Police, was also presented on Thursday last, in the French Mixed Court, with a similar presentation to that of Mr. Stripling, for the services rendered to the Consulate by him.—*Courier.*

Thames Street Industries, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or John Gosnell and Co., London.—[Advt.] [631

The Bourbons are greatly exercised over an article that was printed in the Richmond *Whig* on the proposed reapportionment of the State. It is a notification to them that the bill is to be passed, and in this they think they see the indication of a further move of the Readjusters toward the Republicans. The Readjusters, however, declare they still intend to fight under the banner with which they have scored their successes up to the present time. This fear of the Bourbons, however, gives the New York *Times* another chance to give vent to its spleen and general ill-nature, and it sneers at the "Administration men" who are to come from Virginia under the new apportionment. Fortunately for the Republican Party, its members so well understand the *Times* and *Tribune* that their sneers and jibes produce little effect.

CHINESE ALCOHOL.

During the famines of 1875 to 1877 in Shansi, Honan and Chihli, Li Hung-chang memorialized the Emperor stating that the districts from which the tax is collected number 1,200, which used to make Kao liang shui, generally known as samshoo, to the extent of 10 *tans* of millet per day; each *tan* is equal to 127 catties, equal annually to 5,562,600 piculs red millet; the general value of a *tan* of millet was 7 mace to 7½ candareens per picul, value Tls. 4,116,324. Li proposed to stop half of this quantity, which was to go forward to relieve the famine-stricken provinces, and this the more so because it was near at hand for relief. But although an Edict was promulgated, it failed to do anything, because its execution would have deprived the various officials of the pickings they receive from the distilleries. 2½ catties of millet yield a catty of samshoo, and therefore 5,562,600 piculs yield 2,225,640 piculs of samshoo, which is sold in Tientsin at 25 cash per catty (Taels at 1,500 cash) realizing Tls. 7,418,800, against the cost of millet Tls. 4,116,324, the balance of Tls. 3,300,476 from which may be said to be almost nett profit, because the remains of the distilled and pressed millet is sold at 50 per cent. of its cost. A large quantity is used and made in Chihli, of which only a few thousand piculs are exported, which again the southern rice, imported and made into samshoo, balances. The fact is that the Chinese talk about putting down opium, whilst they could not put down alcohol distilleries during the famine. When in circumstances like those of the famine, with people in Peking begging for relief, and the horrors of it told by every Chinaman, they could not put down these distilleries, is it possible that they should now be able to put down opium smoking?—*Mercury.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 7th June.

OPIUM.

Patna quoted at $600 to $602½, with a stock computed at 1,600 chests; New Benares quoted at $595, and the stock computed at about 800 chests. Old drug stands at $577½, and the stock thereof given at 150 chests.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills, on demand	3/9½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/10
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/10½

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	4.82
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.90

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, sight	72⅞
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—118 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,625 per share ex dividend.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,650 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share ex dividend.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—$250 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 14 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$80 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$925 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$280 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—52 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$25½ per share premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—3 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$102½ per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$170 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$120 per share.

Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$131 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$60 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—£109 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—£107 Nominal.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 percent. prem.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2½ per cent. prem.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following settlements are taken from Messrs. STEIL & LANKE'S Freight Circular:—

American bark OLOSTEE, 470 tons, to New York, £2 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt.

German bark HERMINE, 350 tons, Takao to Yokohama, 20 cents per picul, 30 lay days.

German brig SCHWAN, 276 tons, to Chefoo and back, 20 cents per picul, if via Newchwang 30 cents per picul.

German three-masted schooner SAN FRANCISCO, 251 tons, Newchwang to Hongkong, 28 cents per picul, 18 lay days.

German bark MINERVA, 318 tons, Newchwang to Whampoa, 28½ cents per picul, 18 lay days.

German steamer NONA, 669 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul.

British steamer PERNAMBUCO, 645 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.

British steamer PALADIN, 879 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.

British steamer PENDO, 652 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul.

German steamer OLYMPIA, 783 tons, to Saigon and back, $4,000 in full.

British steamer HIMALAYA, 514 tons, monthly charter, two and a half months, $3,000 per month.

British steamer CANTON, 1,095 tons, monthly charter, three months, $7,750 per month.

German steamer ALWINE, 400 tons, monthly charter, private terms.

British steamer C. T. HOOH,* 912 tons, monthly charter, three months, $5,000 per month.

* Previous charter cancelled.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

FROM Messrs. FALCONER & Co.'s REGISTER.

June 7th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	29.844
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.873
Barometer—7 P.M.	29.930
Thermometer—9 A.M.	81
Thermometer—1 P.M.	82
Thermometer—4 P.M.	81
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	79
Thermometer—Maximum	81
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	80

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

June 7th.

	Hongkong.		Amoy.		Shanghai.		Manila.	
BAROMETER, &c.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 7 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	Previous day at 4 P.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	On date at 10 A.M.	On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	29.81	29.88	29.90	29.86	29.82	29.75	29.99	—
Thermometer attached	83.0	85.0	76.0	78.0	69.5	68.0	84.0	—
Direction of Wind	S	S	SE	SE	SSE	SE	WSW	—
Force	5	5	2-4	1-2	4	4	1	—
Dry Thermometer	84.5	85.0	76.0	78.0	69.0	67.5	86.0	—
Wet Thermometer	79.0	79.5	75.0	75.0	68.0	66.5	78.4	—
Weather	b.c.	b.c.	—	b.c.	c.p.	o.r.	bcm.	—
Rain's fall	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	0.04	—	—	0.30	—	—

REMARKS.—Level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds. THERMOMETER in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.

DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.N.E., N.E., &c.

FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm, 1 to 2 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 6 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 9 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent.

STATE OF WEATHER.—B. Clear blue sky. C. Cloudy. D. Drizzly. F. Fog. G. Foggy. H. Hail. L. Lightning. M. Misty. O. Overcast. P. Passing showers. Q. Squally. R. Rainy. S. Snow. T. Thunder. U. Bad threatening. V. Visibility. W. Storm. Z. Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.

RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon to noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

It is with much satisfaction we note the reappearance of the annual report of the Colonial Surgeon in the *Government Gazette*. As was to be expected, the Colonial Surgeon in his report for 1881, has a good many old complaints to reiterate, for his representations have for years past been studiously ignored by the Executive. To residents generally the most interesting and important section of the report is that to be found under the head of "Health of the colony and sanitation." It is eminently satisfactory to learn, especially considering the imperfect sanitation of the town, that the percentage of deaths to the number of residents was 2.10, which low rate has only been reached in two out of the past ten years. We are also glad to learn, on Dr. AYRES' authority, that Mr. CHADWICK was impressed with the necessity for improved drainage and an increased water supply, for we may be certain that whatever the Commissioner recommends will be carried into effect. The system of housebuilding to which Dr. AYRES takes such strong objection cannot, we fear, be altered now, though had his expressed opinion been heeded, a great deal might have been done to improve the sanitary condition of the Chinese quarter during the past seven or eight years, in which period such an enormous proportion of the city has been rebuilt. The only effect of this reconstruction has been to increase the altitude of the houses and render the spread of fire more probable. That the dwellings themselves, looked at from a sanitary point of view, are no improvement upon those they have superseded, is pretty plainly demonstrated by the following sentence in Dr. AYRES' report:—"I had the honour and vexation of showing Mr. CHADWICK new Chinese houses which had not been occupied three months in a disgracefully insanitary state, such as I venture to say could be found in no other town in the world under European supervision."

Governor HENNESSY has frequently pointed to the mortality returns as a proof of the salubrity of Hongkong, and has expatiated upon the comparative immunity the Colony has enjoyed from epidemic diseases and fevers. He did not, however, go into comparisons, and apparently never considered the possibility of the death-rate being largely decreased by the stricter observance of sanitary rules by the Chinese, the improvement of the drainage, and the provision of an adequate water supply. The Colonial Surgeon shows by a series of returns spreading over nine years that the deaths from fevers and diarrhœa have more than doubled during the latter four years, especially among the Chinese. This fact alone should suffice to arouse the Authorities to action, but it entirely failed to induce the late Head of the Executive to take any steps to remedy the state of affairs conducing to so lamentable a result. Dr. AYRES has further done service in calling attention to the way in which the Inspectors of Nuisances have been hampered in the execution of their duty by an order of the GOVERNOR, issued last July, to the effect that in prosecutions under sub-section 1 of Section II. of Ordinance 14 of 1845, "some actual annoyance to some *bonâ fide* passenger or inhabitant should be proved." As the Colonial Surgeon very sensibly points out, few Europeans have either the time, or the inclination to spend it, hanging about the Courts for the purpose. The duty is one that specially belongs to the Sanitary Inspectors, and the GOVERNOR's order was tantamount in its effect to putting a stop to all prosecutions under the Ordinance. We should be sorry to see the Chinese unduly harassed by a lot of petty restrictions and regulations, as much liberty should be given to them as is compatible with the proper preservation of the public health—but where they live in closely built streets, and the houses are densely crowded, it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that certain first principles of sanitary law are observed, or a terrible outbreak of disease may one day break out and decimate the population. The calamitous effects of personal government in Hongkong have probably not all found the light, though they have been oppressively felt by the British and foreign residents, and we sincerely hope that the full possibilities of disaster arising from the neglect of sanitary matters may be averted by suitable action being taken at an early date.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA FOR 1881.

The abstract of the returns of trade at the Treaty ports of China for the year 1881 published

formerly known as the Hotel de l'Univers, and Mr. D. Sayle had agreed to let them have it.

The minutes were confirmed, and the next business was the consideration of a set of rules which the committee had drawn up for the approval of the meeting.

The first rule provides that the club is to be called "The Engineers Institute" for the recreation of engineers belonging to or visiting the colony, by furnishing a library, and reading and recreation rooms to be a centre of resort in which information may be gained, professional matters discussed, and social intercourse encouraged. Any mechanical engineer is eligible to become a member, and members to be elected by ballot, five adverse votes excluding a candidate. The committee also are invested with the power of a veto upon the election of a candidate. The terms of membership are, for ordinary members $5 entrance fee and $4 per quarter subscription, and on the suggestion of Mr. Parlaue, it was decided that a member joining during the first half of a quarter must pay for a full quarter, and if in the latter half, half a quarter's fee. Engineers of home going steamers, $2 annually; and engineers of steamers trading in the East, making a voyage of over two months' duration, $4 annually; all subscriptions to be paid in advance. The Executive Committee of Management to consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Librarian, and five others; their terms of office to be for a year. Members out of employment, or rendered incapable of earning a salary by sickness or other misfortune may become exempt from payment of subscription until re-employed or recovered. The committee will have power to censure or expel any person guilty of conduct discreditable to the institute. The other rules referred to the details of working the institute and were of a very suitable and judicious character.

Mr. FYFE advocated the admission of apprentices, and also members of trades connected with engineering, such as blacksmiths, moulders, &c., to the institute; but a general feeling prevailed that the general members should be engineers, the concern being an engineers' institute. It was also deemed advisable that apprentices should not be members, and it was pointed out that persons of other professions than engineering could become honorary members. Mr. Fyfe also suggested that regular meetings should be held, at each of which a paper should be read on some appropriate subject by one of the members, and the others have the opportunity of discussing it.

On the proposition of Mr. FENWICK, the rules were adopted subject to the alterations agreed to, and a vote of thanks was passed to the provisional committee and Mr. Rebbeck for their valuable services.

Some discussion arose as to whether the officers and committee should be elected that night or at a subsequent meeting to be held in the room of the institute when ready for use. Mr. FENWICK thought the latter course advisable, as he believed a greater number would be present. A division was taken upon the matter, and the voting was equal, the Chairman deciding the matter by giving his casting vote for the election to take place then.

For the post of President Mr. Inglis was proposed by Mr. Johnston and seconded by Mr. Ramsay, and Mr. Johnston was proposed by Mr. Fenwick and seconded by Mr. Pinker; a ballot resulted in a majority for Mr. Inglis of one vote, and that gentleman accordingly became president. Mr. Johnston was unanimously elected Vice-President, Mr. Rebbeck, Secretary; Mr. Fenwick, Treasurer; and Mr. Glass, librarian.

The ballot for a committee resulted in favour of Messrs. Pinker, Kerr, Eakin, Ramsay and Benson, but Mr. Eakin declining to act, Mr Wagner, the next highest in the ballot, consented to accept office in his stead.

Messrs. Mackintosh and Parlane were appointed auditors, and the meeting was then brought to a termination.

THE OPENING OF COREA TO TRADE.

TIENTSIN, 27th May.

The United States Treaty with Corea was signed on the 22nd May at a town ten miles below Seoul, as the *Swatara* could not proceed further.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—The settlement of the American Treaty was effected at the port of Ren-shan, a little fishing-village on the coast six miles or so from the town of that name, which is about half-way to Seoul, the capital. The negotiations were carried on between Commodore Shufeldt and the Commissioners at the town of Ren-shan itself, and the Treaty signed in a tent erected for the occasion on a hill overlooking the Bay, where the U.S. corvette *Swatara* rode at anchor. The event was signalised by a salute of twenty-one guns from the ship, and everything passed off in a very friendly and harmonious manner. Commodore Shufeldt describes the people as quiet and amicable in their demeanour—having no doubt received official orders to that effect; the soil appears fertile, the towns are tolerably clean and civilised, and the mineral resources possible. This, however, is subject to further investigation. The three ports opened by Treaty are Gensan, Fu-san, and Ren-shan. Of these Fu-san is the most promising. It has a fine bay, which will be good for vessels, and is well situated as regards inland communication. It appears that the articles of import most likely to find a good market in Corea are foreign piece-goods, light hardware, such as knives, scissors, razors, and such-like, jewellery, clocks, and watches. The specimens of Corean products that Commodore Shufeldt has selected to take away comprise two boxes of medicine-books, some native silk stuffs—a thin, coarse material of a red colour—some very thin and flimsy white silk, some common grass-cloth, and another texture called "cotton-wood" cloth, the materials of which are not very well understood. The attitude of the Coreans toward Japan is not friendly; the Japanese settlers are said to have been tyrannical in their behaviour towards the natives, and the policy of the Japanese Government to be of a somewhat arbitrary character. We hear that the German Commodore intend to proceed to Corea in the *Stosch*.

SPIRITS IN SIAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BANGKOK, 12th May, 1882.

The vexed question of liquor selling in Siam has once more cropped up, and is exciting considerable interest. This has arisen from an effort which is being made by the Siamese Government to get the control of the retail traffic in spirituous fluids once more into their own hands. When the Treaties were made in and about the year 1856, the matter did not enter into the consideration of the contracting powers. At that time the import of foreign liquors into Siam was infinitesimal, and consisted of those varieties whose high price placed them beyond the reach of the bulk of the population. It is only within the last eight or nine years that the matter has assumed any importance. General Partridge, the representative of the United States, was the first one who introduced the system of not only licensing his citizens to open grog-shops in the city, but to grant licenses for any number of servants they might see fit to employ, and send them all over the country to flood the internal provinces with the vile fluid imported from China, and known there as samshu. This horrible liquid can be imported into Siam and sold at a much less price than any spirit can be manufactured in the country, or imported from Java or Penang. As long as this liquor was imported from Hongkong, even, where some restriction exists on its manufacture and sale, the evil was not so great, but now that the China steamers make Swatow their port of final departure, a flood of liquor is poured into Siam from China, where no impediment to its manufacture exists, of the cheapest and nastiest description. It can be sold here, I am credibly informed, after paying freight and duties, at one ical (60 cts.) per jar.

General Partridge sold his licenses by the hundred in blank, to any one who chose to call himself an American, for the nonce. The purchasers in their turn peddled them out to any Chinese who could pay a profit on the first cost. Throughout Siam a host of shops for the sale of this fluid sprung up, while the canals and water courses were literally covered with boats from the tiny canoe to the travelling shop, where persons could get comfortably drunk for a few cents. This example was followed by France, Holland, and Portugal, the representatives of which were dazzled by the view of the new mine of wealth opening to their gaze. The usual results followed, crime and idleness increased a hundred fold. The police duties became too onerous for those to whom they were entrusted and were neglected altogether. Murders became an almost every day occurrence, while it was positively unsafe for any one, native or foreign, with anything beyond a cotton pareong on their persons, to venture into the streets after night fall. On the other hand, the spirit farmers all throw up their contracts, and the revenue, from which the police force was to have been maintained, was reduced to nothing.

When in 1879-80 a general shuffle and an entirely new deal of Consuls in Siam took place, an effort was made by the Siamese Government to improve this state of affairs. Mr. Palgrave, our Political Agent and Consul-General, was applied to as the highest in rank, and presumably the most influential, to advocate a change in the existing treaties, which would vest in Siam the control of the liquor trade within her dominions. Mr. Palgrave warmly espoused the views of the Siamese, and between them a new treaty was prepared for the approval of the Home Government, and the Foreign Minister sent to London as a special Ambassador to secure its acceptance. But the Siamese made one fatal blunder. Under whose advice they acted is not known, but evidently some wretched tyro in statecraft must have suggested to them to ignore the representatives of the other powers in this matter and deal only with their Governments. At this deliberate insult the Consuls were up in arms at once, and the representations they made to their Governments were of such a nature that after Great Britian had agreed to the Treaty, to take effect as soon as *all the other Treaty Powers had accepted it*, each one of the other powers declined even to consider the matter until their representative in Siam had been consulted and his report on the matter received. This shelved the new Treaty, and it has peacefully slumbered there ever since. This Treaty contains, I am informed, a clause disposing of the matter of the retail liquor trade.

On the 6th of the present month an effort was made on the part of the Siamese Government to break the slumbers of this unfortunate Treaty, and galvanize it into life. A copy of the following circular was sent to the Representative of each Power having relations with Siam:—

Chow Phya Bhanuwongse Maha Kosa Tibodi the Phraklang, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

To ——— Consul for ———

SIR,—With regard to regulations for the sale of spirits in Siam, the Siamese Government, having considered your answer and the answer made by all the other Consuls and observing that most of the Consuls in Bangkok have been of opinion that a convention should be made and agreed upon, the Government of Siam having consulted together and being unanimously of the same opinion and in order that its interest may be protected, His Majesty the King has appointed His Highness Prince Prisdang, His Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of your Sovereign, to conclude a convention relative to this subject in question.

The evils which have arisen from the sale of spirits is the subject of most serious difficulty; the Government of His Majesty the King of Siam is animated by good will; when you shall have informed your Government and communicated your views on the subject your Government will no doubt arrange this affair as soon as possible to a proper understanding.

Foreign Office, Bangkok,
6th May, 1882.

During this interregnum, *i.e.*, while the new treaty was shelved and the old one inoperative, the Siamese had adopted a species of guerilla tactics characteristic of the subtlety and duplicity of the Oriental. As Bret Harte sings—

For ways that are dark
And tricks that are vain,
The heathen Siamese is peculiar.

They could not prevent liquor coming into the country in foreign bottoms, nor could they prevent its sale while in the hands of the foreign importers. But woe unto the native, Chinese or Siamese, who ventured to buy a jar of it, or in whose possession one was found. Loaded with chains, dragged to prison, his property confiscated and his family turned out to starve, there was little inducement for any native to embark in so hazardous an undertaking. Mistakes too were made by the Siamese officials in carrying out the law. Chinese from Java, Macao, and Saigon, had their stocks of liquor seized and confiscated, and when complaint was made by their Consuls regret was expressed at the error, apologies were offered, but all demands for compensation evaded or disregarded. Finding no purchasers, the samshu accumulated in the godowns until the complaints from the unfortunate holders became not only loud but actually clamorous. It was at this point of the question that the foregoing circular was issued.

But in the time which has elapsed since the new treaty was projected changes to a considerable extent have taken place in the views and feelings of those who more observfully have assented before to the change in the Treaty asked for. General Halderman, on the part of the United States, had broken up and destroyed the system inaugurated by Mr. Partridge; nothing more can reasonably be asked of him. Mr. Hamel, the representative of Holland, a very liberal though a very just man, while moderating the exactions and toning down the errors of his predecessors, insists on the Siamese carrying out the clauses of the old treaty, and making reparation for the wrongful seizures of the property of his nationals, before any new measures can be taken in consideration. Representations have been made to Mr. Palgrave that the trade of British ships will be injured if the cheap liquor of China is excluded from Siam. Poor Blanchetet is dead, and his successor, a very worthy man, doubtless, has but just arrived and knows nothing personally of the matter, and is liable to be subjected to wrong influences. The United States having already adopted the most stringent measures possible can do no more. Mr. Prostes, the Portuguese Consul, is away, and his *locum tenens*, a young lad from Hongkong, is powerless to act. The German Consulate is also widowed, Baron Bassewitz being in Germany at present. The merchant Consuls are torn by conflicting interests some of them being agents for steamers and others having large transactions with the Siamese officials. The time would scarcely seem to be propitious for the "friendly move" upon the part of Siam.

A circular from the British Consulate, inviting all representatives of Governments in Treaty relations with Siam to meet for consultation, at 5 o'clock on the 10th inst., was fully responded to, and every power, except the United States, was represented at the meeting. The policy of the United States having been so clearly defined and so heartily approved by the Home Government, it was useless for her representative to attend, nothing that could be said could alter his views or action, and he had, I presume, no desire to make proselytes. The meeting was anything but unanimous. The deliberations were conducted in the French language, Mr. Harmand, the French Consul, speaking no English. The majority were Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Portugal; the minority Sweden, Italy, Austro-Hungary and Denmark. The minority urged that this demand on the part of Siam was not only a reasonable, but a strictly legal one. By the general law of nations every Sovereign State stood upon terms of equality and was entitled to the same rights and privileges, except where they had surrendered those rights by treaty. All rights not thus surrendered were implied and remained intact. The Treaties with Siam which authorised the imposition of an inward tax upon all merchandise did not necessarily give thereby a right to sell the article in Siam, if such article was of an injurious or deleterious nature. Great Britain was cited as an example. There the payment of an import duty on liquors gave no right to retail it without a licence from the local authorities. Again, it was urged, international law not only gave to every Sovereign State the right to the conservation of the public peace within her territories, but made it her bounden duty to maintain order and protect the common welfare. How, it was asked, can this be done, if she has not the control of the retail of spirituous liquors? Must she maintain a police to restrain the victims of a system by which aliens alone prosper and benefit? Must Siam suffer and groan under a weight of crime and misery in order that a few greasy Chinese may wax fat, and kick? The question was very ably argued by the Swedish and Italian Consuls, who, although steamer owners and agents, took the reasonable side of the question.

The majority, that is to say, the British, Dutch, and French Consuls, argued that international law only applied to civilized States. That barbarous countries, like Siam, were beyond its pale. That the fact of receiving an import duty implied the grant of a right to the person paying to sell his merchandise in Siam, otherwise why should he pay a duty? That restrictions on trade unless specified in the Treaty had not, nor could they have, an existence. Unless therein exceptions are enumerated, trade must be perfectly free. Under any circumstances, the Government of Siam ought, like suitors in equity, to come into court with clean hands. Let them make compensation for the liquor they have already seized in breach of the Treaty and then we will consider any proposed modification of it. The proposition on the part of the Dutch Consul, that this should form the basis of an "identical" note was agreed to by the majority, the minority dissenting. This exactly divided the Consular body—five taking one view of the matter and five another. The result will be to restore the matter to the shelf with little prospect of its being disturbed for another lustrum. Little Prince Prisdang will scarcely reap an abundant harvest of laurels from his handling of the Treaties.

HONGKONG.

There have been no exciting local events during the past fortnight, but amusements have been plentiful. Chiarini's Circus has given a number of successful performances, closing finally with Monday night, when the farewell entertainment was crowded. An amateur concert was given in the Theatre Royal on the 1st inst., and Herr Bandmann's Company have given "Hamlet" and the "Merchant of Venice" on the 6th and 7th inst., on each occasion attracting a full house.

We regret to learn that Mr. Forrester, the third officer of the *Glenartney*, was seriously injured by a fall on the 13th ultimo while the steamer was on her voyage from London, which necessitated the steamer putting into Colombo on the 19th to land him.

We understand that the contract for the wharf opposite the fine new offices of the P. and O. Company has been signed. The wharf, which is to be T shaped, will be constructed of iron, and of great strength. The work will be executed under the superintendence of Mr. Danby.

The *Minard Castle*, Captain Skinner, which arrived here on the 26th ult. from London, is a new steamer, and this is her first trip to China. She is a fine useful vessel, and a valuable addition to the well known Castle Line. An account of her dimensions, &c., has already appeared in our columns.

News has been received of the death at Perak of Inspector Toomey, of the Straits Police, formerly Detective Sergeant in the Hongkong Police Force. Inspector Toomey was an officer of considerable ability and of high character, and was more than once complimented by the Courts on the able way in which he worked up his cases. His death will be regretted by the large circle of friends he left behind him in this colony.

The steamer *Japan*, which arrived here on Saturday morning, the 3rd inst., from Calcutta, reports having met the crack tea clipper *Stirling Castle* 20 miles north of Pedro Blanco, on the 28th ult. She was then steaming along at a tremendous rate, and we are told by those who saw her that they never saw a steamer go through the water at anything like such speed. This was at 6.5 p.m., and on June 1st, at 8 a.m., they also met the new Glen boat, the *Glenogle*, and she also was steaming along at a great pace. She was then in lat. 14.03 N. and long. 111.12 E.

It is with great regret we record the painfully sudden death of Mr. Ho Shap Chow, editor of the *Chung Ngoi San Po* (Chinese *Daily Press*.) On the morning of the 30th ult. the deceased went to the office as usual, and commenced his work, but was taken ill about noon and fainted away. He was conveyed to his home, and died there during the afternoon. He was suffering, we understand, from heart disease. Mr. Ho Shap Chow had occupied the editorial chair of the *Chung Ngoi San Po* for upwards of thirteen years, and wrote with ease and grace. He was in his fifty-third year.

After a passage of ten days from Singapore, the O. S. S. Co's steamer *Sarpedon* arrived at Hongkong on Saturday morning, the 3rd inst., in tow of the steamer *Achilles*, of the same line. On inquiry it was found that the former vessel had been thus delayed in her passage up on account of the breaking of her main shaft. All went well with the steamer until three days out from Singapore, when, on the 27th, during fine weather, her main shaft suddenly gave way. The vessel was at once put under sail, but with the very light winds then prevailing, and she being by no means heavily rigged, very little progress was made up to the 28th, when at 4 p. m. of which day, to the great relief of those on board, the *Achilles* came up with them about 650 miles from Hongkong, and towed them up to Lamma Island on Friday night, the 2nd inst., where they anchored, and they came into the harbour the next morning.

From advices to hand per *Ancona* on the 6th inst. we learn that the estimated freights of the first three Hankow steamers were as follow, viz:—

Stirling Castle	5,200 tons at 26 10s.	£33,800
Glen'ruin	4,600 tons at 24	£18,400
Glenogle	5,400 tons at 24	£21,600

Our evening contemporary stated recently on the authority of a Hankow correspondent, that "in deference to the unprecedented powers of the *Stirling Castle* all the other tea steamers were quietly settling down to the prosaic and unsentimental but paying pace of ten miles an hour." If this statement be reliable, it would appear likely that the *Stirling Castle* will be in London Dock before the second steamer has passed the Canal. The report of the captain of the steamer *Japan* as to the speed at which the steamer *Glenogle* was travelling when he met her must, however, throw great discredit on the statement.

The Colonial Surgeon's Annual Report has been published in the Government *Gazette* of the 3rd inst. The report deals with the number of police admitted to the Government Civil Hospital during the past year, which showed a decrease as compared with the previous year. The amount of sickness in the force was still high, owing to the crowded and unwholesome condition of their quarters. Sickness among the troops was still on the increase. The report proceeds to deal with the Civil and Small Pox Hospitals, and with the Gaol. The Temporary Lunatic Asylum, the Tung Wa Hospital, and the Temporary Lock Hospital being dealt with, the report passes on to the health of the colony and sanitation. The number of deaths among Europeans was 64, the percentage of the number of residents being 2.10; in only two of the past years had the rate been so low. The rainfall for the year was 93.21 inches, the number of days on which rain fell, 141, and the heaviest fall was in July and August, when 44.39 inches fell. To the heavy rainfalls in the spring after long drought the colony owed its freedom from disease, for the fall cleared away the impurities which collected during the dry seasons. Improved drainage and an increased supply of water were needed, together with considerable alterations in the system of house building.

The annual meeting of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club was held in the Gymnasium on the 30th ult. Mr. T. Jackson, the President of the Club, occupied the chair, and in moving the passing of the accounts congratulated the members on the satisfactory state of the finances. The accounts showed a balance in hand of $873, and the whole of the subscriptions for this year were yet to come in. There had been an increase in the number of members lately, and it was anticipated that the amount to be received from subscriptions would exceed the amount from this source last year ($3,263). Mr. Beart seconded the passing of the accounts, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Leigh the Secretary, then made a few remarks with reference to the bath-house and explained that it was not thought desirable to fix bamboos, as they were too much like a wall in case of rough weather and endangered the structure. He also referred to the success of the gymnastic class recently established. With reference to the accounts of the last regatta he said it was not intended in future to provide a matshed or tiffin for visitors, the attendance last year having been so small. They would thus save $162 for the matshed and $653 for refreshments. For the convenience of members he proposed that a few lighters should be moored near the flagship and tiffin be provided there for subscribers. He also explained one or two alterations made in the regatta rules. Mr. Beart, in the absence of Mr. Tripp, made a statement as to the state of boats. The election of the committee was then proceeded with. On the motion of Dr. Clouth, Mr. Jackson was re-elected President by acclamation. The other members elected were Messrs. Tripp, Clouth, Hynes, Sampson, Beart, and Holme. Mr. Leigh was re-elected Hon. Secretary, and the Chairman stated that Mr. Holme had kindly consented to act as Hon. Treasurer. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Beart and carried by acclamation.

MACAO.

We translate the following article from *O Macaense*:—We learn that the Opium Farmers in Macao, wishing to send opium and other merchandise direct from Macao to the ports of Australia and California, avoiding the necessity of passing through Hongkong, intend chartering steamers for that purpose, and it being probable that a small number of passengers will wish to take passages here for those ports, the Farmers applied to the Secretary-General asking whether the Government would object to the shipment of such free passengers. The reply was that the Act of the 21st April, 1875, prohibited all emigration through the port of Macao, whether it be free or under contract, and that therefore the shipment of more than 30 passengers on a voyage of more than seven days would not be permitted. This answer was a severe blow to the enterprise, but the parties concerned were not discouraged thereby, and they memorialised the Home Government requesting the repeal of the prohibition. The request being a just and reasonable one and of so much importance to the enterprise it appears probable that the Lisbon authorities will not hesitate in making the concession. There were strong reasons at one time which justified the withholding of their natural and sacred right from those who, under the pressure of hard necessity, were desirous of emigrating to seek their subsistence far from their homes. But these reasons do not exist now and can have no application in the present case. The emigration fever was promoted by foreigners and with foreign capital; and the emigrants bound themselves by a contract to serve for six to eight years. These contracts were transferable, and the promoters of the emigration had no other object than to derive great gain by the transference of the contract. The emigrants were recruited from the most miserable class of China, including petty thieves, vagabonds, pirates, and fugitives from justice. The countries to which they were destined still maintained their traditions of slavery, and consequently the emigrants were looked upon in many cases as slaves. But the carrying of the passengers under the conditions for which the approval of the Government is now sought bears no analogy to the emigration of old, but stands altogether upon a very different basis. In the first place, the countries to which the passengers would proceed are California and Australia, which are amongst the most free countries in the world, where no sort of slavery is tolerated. The expected passengers belong to such classes as those of farmers, artificers, and petty merchants; they are not kidnapped by emissaries of foreign agents nor is their passage paid for with foreign capital; they are invited to those ports by their own countrymen to assist them in their industries and commerce; they pay their own passage money; and the proposed emigration is, in fine, the most free and spontaneous emigration possible. The essential and distinctive characteristic of this emigration, which ought to dispel all doubt and fear of abuses, is the fact that the passengers provide for their own passages: whenever such is the case all the responsibility of the Government ceases, all shadow of compulsion disappears, and spontaneity in the fullest degree is apparent. All the vigilance of the Government, therefore, could be concentrated on the verification of the existence of this condition, not allowing the embarcation of any passenger who did not come within it. Moreover, in the conventions on emigration agreed upon between China and the Governments of Peru and Spain that is the condition which the Chinese Government have urgently insisted upon as the touch-stone and evidence of spontaneity. Our Government will not, of course, pretend to show itself more zealous than the Chinese Government itself in this matter. We do not see any plausible reason why the Government should refuse assent to emigration under such guarantees, unless it be afraid of the selfish censures of foreigners, or has no confidence in the morality of the officials who would be entrusted with the supervision of it. In either of these hypotheses the Government throws aside its dignity and independence, and we can do no more than bewail so unfortunate a state of things.

CHINA.

FOOCHOW.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

27th May, 1882.

The tea market opens to-day, four foreign houses having made the beginning. The prices, I hear, are very fair, at least much better than was at first apprehended. At any rate, the native merchants have for the last two years suffered considerably; so much so that a rumour the other day went about that one of the principal native tea merchants had suspended payment; fortunately the rumour was entirely without foundation. With the opening of the tea market the strain upon the money market and through that upon general business is much relieved. In fact tea is *the* business of Foochow, and all other business really depends upon it. To-day, of course, the news that the tea market has opened flew from mouth to mouth. I thought I saw even the coolies in the street with faces looking happier. When the tea pidgin is good, the general business is good; when the general pidgin is good, the coolie pidgin is good also. Such is life!

I hear that the Commissioner of the Foochow Arsenal has memorialized for permission to retire on account of sickness. In this case sickness, I know from trustworthy sources is the real cause.

The Missionary Anglo-Chinese College, I am told, is flourishing. Two teachers are expected from America in the fall. Altogether this little effort is praiseworthy enough in its way. It serves as a sort of preparatory school for what the Chinese Government may afterwards do for Western education in China. But why call it a College? I am told, however, that in America College has quite a different signification. Besides, a rose by any other name would smell as sweet.

Fire in Foochow seems quite an ordinary occurrence. Yesterday afternoon two fires broke out, one after the other. The Chinese believe that every year when the examination is opened, there is sure to be a fire. It is true this year.

A most distressing occurrence took place a few days ago in a China house on the borders of the settlement. The mother of an infant boy left home to attend her business of tea-picking in one of the hongs, leaving her husband in charge of the house. The husband, requiring something from a store, left the house for a short time and upon return found the mutilated head of his only child on the floor. As it was apparent that no one had entered the house during his short absence, suspicions rested upon the pig which, China fashion, boarded in the house, and which upon immediately being cut open displayed distinct traces of his last meal having been human flesh and bones, the same apparently having been only half masticated. The distress of both parents at the sad end of their only child is uncontrollable, and we understand that they are contemplating suicide.

A cold blooded but evidently premeditated murder was committed during the night of Monday, the 15th ult. It appears a Chinaman, who has been for some years employed in a small shop, and was well known for his frugality and general steadiness, took a partner, and opened a small store for the sale of bean curd, opposite Messrs. Gilman and Co.'s premises. It is supposed that the unfortunate man's starting on his own account in opposition to his late employers engendered a feeling of animosity, for the former was found strung up by the arms with two stabs in the side which had caused death. The version given by some persons who are supposed to be implicated in this brutal atrocity, is that the deceased had become associated with a gang of thieves and, having lost all his possessions in gambling, was murdered by the latter. We learn, however, that there are no grounds for this theory, and that the Mandarins are making a searching enquiry into the case.—*Foochow Herald.*

NINGPO.

24th May.

The ships in harbour are gay with flags streaming in a fresh breeze from the south. There are a number of hearty loyal subjects of H. M. in Ningpo. Friends from other countries, Chinese included, are joining in the commemoration of the Queen's birthday with a heartiness and spirit which shows how the English Queen is respected and loved the world over.

The Chinese are making radical changes in the crews and soldiers of their gunboats. All the Ningpo and Shanghai men are to be replaced by Cantonese; the reason assigned being that they are superior fighting men, though outsiders say the change is made because the present crews have been unable to stamp out piracy on the coast. Others think that it is part of a national preparation being made for offensive and defensive purposes. Which, or if any, of the reasons assigned are true, I am not competent to decide.

Kwang King-man has been heard from again. The District Magistrate of Huang-yen offered a reward of six thousand taels for his capture, and half that sum for his head, and immediately he made the same offer for the person or head of the Magistrate. This proclamation of the latter was called forth by the daring of the pirate chief, who captured and held to ransom several wealthy men. Soon after this a battle of some kind took place about the 1st of May in which the rebels were victorious. They are formidable enough to be styled rebels; though only 400 strong, they defy the entire force of the district, now 7,500 regular troops which, with volunteers, number about ten thousand. Rumour says that 60 imperialists were killed, but the authorities admit only five as the extent of their loss. The latest rumour is that Kwang has been dangerously wounded by a fellow chief, and that this will bring matters to a close, except the matter of executions.

31st May.

Pirate Kwang seems little the worse for his wounds, and still bids defiance to the overwhelming force that is arrayed against him. He cannot take to the water, the vigilance of the gunboats keeps him from his favourite element, he must perforce contend against fearful odds. There are two things that may enable him to keep his enemy at large,—their timidity, and the sympathy of the mountaineers.

We have now anchored near the Salt Gate (of the City Ningpo) ten Chinese gunboats. Sail is to supersede steam, on account of the expense, also because of the inability of the steamers to go into the "shallows" after the pirates. The ten boats have been built and equipped by a Cantonese soldier, which will account for the change of crews to which I referred in my previous letter.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

SHANGHAI.

We hear that Sir Thomas Wade has settled the opium question by agreeing that an import duty of Tls. 110 be levied.

This season promises to be very prosperous for the agriculturists of the valley of the Yangtsze. The tea crop seems to be very abundant, and we hear the silk crop is likely to turn out 80,000 bales.

The dead body of a Chinaman was washed ashore at Woosung on the 23rd ult., and a live Chinaman who managed to reach the shore near Woosung Fort gives a strange tale of a horrible tragedy. It appears that a native passenger boat, sailing from Ningpo to Shanghai, had two young men among her passengers, who were coming from Ningpo to see the wonders of the foreign settlements here; one of them had over $40, and the other $90 to meet their expenses on their trip to Shanghai; and the fact of their having so much money became known to others on board. When the passenger boat was near the Red Buoy, the two young men were seized by some others, and their money taken from them; their tails were tied together, and they were told that if they wanted an easy death they had better get over the side of the boat; if not, they would be murdered. They were then thrown overboard, and one managed to reach the shore alive, the body of the other was washed ashore, as above stated. The body was taken in charge by a Woosung mandarin.

A series of experiments with the electric light, the intention of which is, however, not known to us, is now being carried out at the Woosung Forts. From the nature of what we have already seen we should presume the trials are being made to test the power of the light for signalling purposes—flashes being repeatedly sent and replied to from some other spot—we hear Dzeong-ning. The beams of lights as seen from an elevated position in Shanghai, were certainly magnificent. Last night the lights were thrown over the entrance to the river, the town of Woosung, and the men-of-war lying there. We think, however, that this is a direction in which great caution should be used as it would certainly be impossible for any steamer to keep the difficult channel at Woosung with such a powerful light thrown down on or in front of her. The lights are are lights produced by Siemens's dynamo machines and the lamps are provided with Fresnel holophote lenses and graduated vertical and horizontal arcs. Mr. Bishop, the Superintendent of the Imperial torpedo factory at the Kiangnan Arsenal, is, we believe, conducting the experiments, which will not probably be concluded for some weeks.—*Mercury.*

One of the great wants of the port of Nanking (says the *N. C. Daily News*) has hitherto been a landing stage. Passengers now have to go off in boats, which, in the middle of the night, as often happens, is by no means a pleasant process. We are therefore glad to hear that the Viceroy Tso has offered to provide a jetty, to be built at the landing-stage where the Hsia Kuan now stands. This will be of great advantage to the agents of steamers engaged in the riverine trade. Tan Chin-pei, the Fan-t'ai of Kiang-su, arrived in Shanghai on the 31st May from Soochow to exchange ratifications of the Brazilian Treaty with H.I.B.M. Minister in Shanghai. The Fan-t'ai is staying near the principal South Gate, and was entertained in the afternoon at tiffin in the Sing-wang Miao, Mr. Chên of the Mixed Court superintending all the arrangements.

The *Shanghai Courier* gives the following information concerning the C. M. S. N. Co.'s fleet:—"The steamer *Rory*, which recently arrived from England, has been transferred to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, and will be known henceforth as the *Hunan*. Captain Croad, formerly of the *Fuyew* will be her commander, and the vessel is one of the finest additions to this enterprising fleet. Captain Andrew, of the steamer *Hung-shan*, left by the M. M. steamer *Ossa* for England to bring out a new boat for the China Merchants' Company. The fleet in connection with this company is being largely increased, and the directors are evidently bent on breaking the backs of the foreigners—if they can."

HANKOW.

18th May.

Another arrival—the *Huntingdon*—this morning brings the number of ocean steamers at this port up to seven. The *Glenogle*, it appears, was sent to sea in a great hurry and will consequently have the finishing touches concluded on her arrival home. The *Huntingdon* loads at 23.10.0. The *Stirling Castle* is now advertised to leave on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. The *Huntington* did not lose much time, for she commenced to load almost as soon as she was anchored. The *Stirling* last night had about 40,000 packages on board, so she will have a stiff job to get her remaining cargo before to-morrow morning. She can take about 70,000 half-chests, I am told. The *Glenfruin* will probably get away to-morrow. A mail is being made up to go by the *Stirling Castle* to-night, it being expected the letters will reach home before those leaving Shanghai by the English mail to-morrow.

20th May.

The *Glenfruin* was the first boat to get away after all, as she left this morning at 4 o'clock and was followed by the *Stirling Castle* at 20 minutes past 12. The former takes piculs 26,024.23 or 3,469,867 lbs. tea, and the latter piculs 28,782.85 or 3,837,713 lbs. The *Massalia* passed a bad night having been tossed about by the "Chow-chow" water and she consequently had to shift her berth further over on the other side of the river, while the *Fuh-wo*, from probably the same cause, did not go alongside her hulk till this morning, though she arrived last night. The vacant berth lately occupied by the *Castle* was filled by the *Glenoce* directly the former vessel left. The *Glenogle* will probably get away on Wednesday or Thursday.

22nd May.

Since date of my last—not the shoemakers' by the bye—three more tea steamers have arrived, namely, the *Peterburg*, *Carnarvonshire* and *Sikh*, the two former yesterday and the latter this morning. The *Fleurs Castle* was to leave Hongkong for this port on the 17th, so she is probably in the river ere this. The *Massalia* expects to leave for Odessa on Tuesday; the *Glenogle* on Wednesday; *Huntingdon* about Monday for London. The *Glenoce* is advertised ready to receive teas and so is the *Carnarvonshire*. It has not been exactly a peaceful time for the steamers, for two of them lost anchors and chains during freshets, and several have had to shift their berths for more secluded ones. The firemen, too, yesterday (Sunday) shifted about in a very lively manner while on shore on leave and made themselves the centre not exactly of admiration, but of attraction, both of foreigners and Chinese.

23rd May.

The *Massalia* left this morning at a little after half-past 4 o'clock, for Odessa. She takes 38,552 chests, half-chests and boxes of tea, and expects to arrive at her destination in 38 days. A novel way of spreading "Jingoism" came under my notice a few days ago. A gentleman of a political, poetical and commercial turn of mind contrived to arrange the latter marks of his shipping orders so that when put together they proclaimed to the word "we don't want to fight," and big guns have been booming ever since.

The body of the late Lady Li left here yesterday for its final resting place.

25th May.

Another tea steamer, the *Glenogle*, has departed homeward bound, she having left between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The *Massalia*, which I mentioned as having sailed for Odessa, took pcls. 13,927.21 of tea. The *Glenogle* took pcls. 28,959.55, the largest cargo ever taken away in one steamer from this port. The *Stirling Castle* and the *Glenfruin* have taken the next greatest bulk. Before this gets into print, it is probable that three other steamers, the *Moscow*, *Glenoce*, and *Huntingdon*, will have gone. Ichabod! the glory has departed from the *Glencoe*. She only gets £3.10 per ton! This is a mighty come down for a crack tea steamer, but it is through no fault of hers. She was not intended to race home, consequently, she has simply taken her turn as a tea carrier, and the first boats having left, she has to take her chance with the remaining vessels. I believe another boat is coming up, the *Glenorchy*, so that the "Glens" are well represented.

Yesterday there was a sale of damaged teas. Two cargo boats collided, damaging the teas in one of them, necessitating their sale by auction for the benefit of the underwriters. The *Moscow* and *Carnarvonshire* leave to-morrow morning. The *Hankow* arrived last night. Mdlle. Olga Dubois arrived to-day by the *Taiwo*, and will give a couple of concerts, and then leave by the *Esterburg* for Russia next week.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

WUCHANG.

24th May.

The funeral of the Viceroy's mother took place on Monday last, and was of a very imposing character; but all the usual demonstrations of affection on the part of the people for Li Hanchang were conspicuous by their absence. Sixty-eight grand umbrellas were carried in procession; but these were all presented by the troops, not one of them was the gift of the people. The offerings to the spirit of the deceased Dowager which lined the streets from the Viceroy's yamen to the river side were all paid for beforehand. The Dragon Catafalque was borne by sixty-four coolies in mourning costume, but the immense crowds who were expecting to see the Viceroy walking in straw sandals and giving loud utterance to his grief, were disappointed. The extraordinary number and variety of high titles and offices held by the four remaining sons of the deceased, as shown on the boards carried in procession—over hundred pairs—called forth frequent remark. When the history of this illustrious family becomes known, the world will learn that they owed nearly everything to the training and example of a noble-hearted mother.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

ICHANG.

Trade at this port is once more blooming, and the *Kiangtung* is bringing 700 or 800 bales and boxes of piece goods every trip, in addition to cotton and chowchow cargo. It is reported that in the recent agreement concluded by the three river companies, the Chinese Company's Ichang operations are not to be interfered with. As their "operations" hitherto have been confined to running a boat during the six months every year when up-river traffic is low, there is a fine chance for a few enterprising Shanghai-landers to take the Upper Yang-tsze trade in hand, build a boat suitable for winter traffic to this port, and make their fortunes. Chungking would follow in due course; the rapids are no impediment for nine months of the year.

Fine spring crops of wheat and opium are being gathered in by the Chinese. The high officials (Consul and Commissioner) have also reaped a considerable crop of spring snipe. Heavy rains have now set in, and in a week or two we shall be in full enjoyment of the pains and penalties attaching to life in cowsheds during hot steamy weather.

To H.B.M. Cowshed our worthy Consul has added a tennis lawn which serves the double purpose of affording recreation to the community and sustenance to the sheep belonging to our mutton-club. Amiable rivalry in the production of roses and cabbages takes up much of our spare time, now that guns have been put away.

The first foreign house in Ichang is finished. It is a modest three-roomed structure, of local design and execution. It is the residence of the Customs medical officer, and has been christened by the wags of the port and the boys of the period "Kilmainham Lodge."—*

On Thursday evening a grand concert of piano-music was given to the entire Peking community in the German Legation by Mdlle. Olga Duboin. The German Minister kindly placed his handsome suite of rooms at her disposal. The musical festival began at 9 o'clock and terminated at 11.30.

They have been busy catching thieves lately in Honan, and apparently busy liberating them, with this difference, however, that the former have been the officials, the latter the thieves' companions, who went to the yamên in a body and rescued them. After some days several of the gang were re-apprehended. It is in such cases that the officials demand summary questions on the spot.

As showing the purity of Chinese administration or at all events the carrying out of a good law, the Governor of Honan is obliged to ask that his nephew, a *tung pan*, be removed to some other province. This rule holds good in the case of near relatives, such as sons, grandsons, nephews and sons-in-law. There has been a rising of the Yao people—aborigines—in Hunan, which has been suppressed; some lives taken and harmony restored. Claimants are not unknown in China any more than in the west. The *Gazette* records a case when a false son had come forward for the honours of his supposed father. This I understand is not an uncommon practice among the third and fourth class officials.

The Household expenses here are very heavy. The Western Empress's habits are said to be expensive. The Board of Revenue ought to supply the palace with funds, but as it would be very derogatory to the place to go to the Board every time they wanted to buy a fan, there is the Household Yamên that takes this in charge. When the Board is in a destitute condition it simply asks the Emperor to write himself for the needed supplies to the various places that are according to regulations bound to supply the Imperial Household. On the present occasion Tls. 100,000 are needed and the Fukien Customs is requested to forward the amount. They find themselves unable to remit so large a sum, but send Tls. 50,000 as an instalment.

A District Magistrate in Hunan is a debtor to the Emperor to the extent of Tls. 4,000, and at present he is unable to pay. He is asked to pay one-half now and look sharp after paying the remainder.

The Viceroy of Yunnan and Kueichou, by name Liu Ching-yen, asks for leave on account of illness. He has been many years at his post and has become indispensable. The Emperor grants him a month to recruit.

23rd May.

The Viceroy Li reports that native sailors brought a new quick steamer and a ram from England, which reflects great credit upon them. The Board of Civil Office considers the affair very unimportant, but the Viceroy insists that their conduct was meritorious and worthy of commendation, and that they are still to be trusted.

Li Hung-chang also notices the generosity of the gentry at Tientsin in collecting money to buy rice for the destitute poor, widows, etc. This class is very numerous, and poor-houses and dwelling-houses have been erected for them, and as the Imperial favour is extended to the Prefecture of Peking by the bestowal each year of three hundred piculs of rice, he requests that the same favour may be granted to Tientsin, and that the rice will not need to be forwarded to Peking.

A filial son in Szechuan has been cutting off his flesh for the recovery of his mother, and the usual marks of Imperial favour are requested. The Governor of Fukien has been cashiering two district magistrates, the one for inordinate avarice, the other for being overbearing towards the people.

Quite a severe storm has been blowing here for several days, and the weather has been quite chilly. Again it has become warm. The French Minister and his family are at a temple in the plain near Hui-tien. The Dutch Minister and his family are also at a temple in the Western Hills. Some other foreigners have either gone or contemplate removing soon to the Buddhist monasteries scattered as plentifully around Peking. The German Minister with his Interpreter has gone on a visit to Shanghai and Hankow, and is expected back within a month or six weeks. The new American Minister, Mr. Russell Young, who has been appointed to the post here, is expected with his wife in June. The new Spanish Legation buildings are rapidly advancing to completion and will be occupied by the Minister and suite in the autumn. The work is being executed by the Fathers of the Northern Cathedral, and the quarters comprise a house for the Minister, two Secretaries and Interpreter. The Russian Minister, who was indisposed for some time, is now all right again. We hear that Mr. Farago, of the Customs at Tientsin, goes home for military service, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Colin Jamieson from Kiungchow.

Dr. Bushell and family have returned after a furlough of two years. Sir Robert Hart is expected shortly. Mr. Morris, the engineer and electrician, has left for Tientsin. Sir Thomas Wade is at Tientsin and between opium conventions and the opening of Corea is likely to be engaged there and at Chefoo during the greater part of the summer. It is rumoured that Lady Wade may go to Chefoo for the summer, and report also speaks of Mrs. Grosvenor returning to America on account of the illness of her father, the well-known and highly-respected sinologue, Dr. Williams. By last accounts we hear that he is improving from his attack of paralysis.

The Military Governor of Shangking complains of a District Magistrate having a grudge against a person and having him accused as a thief at the yamên, who was beaten till he should confess. He was consequently beaten to death. The Emperor relieves the said magistrate of his duties and orders an examination into the circumstances.

The Governor of Kiangsu reports that a certain official has been promoted through merit several grades, and although the Board of Civil Office brings three old charges against him, the Governor thinks that his merits have fully atoned for his faults.

The Emperor, or Empress, or the Imperial Household, seems to be in rather straitened circumstances. Application has been made in vain to the Board of Revenue. The Emperor was coolly told to make personal application to the proper quarter, and now we have to report that the province of Hupei has forwarded Tls. 50,000 which has gone straight into the Palace to the Kuang-chu-szii, for the especial use of the Emperor and his household.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

COCHIN-CHINA.

HAIPHONG.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

23rd May.

Since I last wrote nothing of consequence has occurred, and everything here is dull as before.

The heat is suffocating, and I daresay would render operations almost impossible now.

There is *on dit* afloat to the effect the transport *Le Drac*, daily expected, will bring 6,000 men hereas a reinforcement, amongst them being 600 native troops.

The only event of particular interest that has happened lately is the following. The Opium Farmer here while on a tour of inspection to Hai Duong, appears to have behaved himself rather impertinently to the Governor of that provincial capital, was imprisoned, and the same day privately beheaded. I understand the most important thing in this affair is that Ang Thy Lach, the Opium Farmer, was a British subject from Singapore, and as such registered in the Consulate here.

As I have virtually nothing else to report I take this opportunity to refer in a few lines to the way in which the Messageries Maritimes conduct their service here. The Company is doing the monthly service between this port and Saigon, and receives a very handsome subvention from the latter Colony. Now the Company, one would think, ought to do its best to facilitate trade and keep the traffic for itself. Instead of that its charges for freight are so enormous that it is cheaper to ship goods to Hongkong, thence have them transhipped to Saigon, pay the extra premia of insurance and five per cent export duty instead of 2½ per cent if shipped to Saigon, then to ship the goods direct by the Messageries Maritimes to Saigon. If ever there was a case of killing the goose to get the golden eggs surely this is one!

NOTICE.

FOR nearly half a century our Brand has been consigned to China. We call attention to our present Stocks in the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., and Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co. They comprise our well known and superior COGNAC, PALE DRY SHERRY, INVALIDS' PORT, CLARETS of several qualities. Prices consistent with quality. We ship nothing common or inferior.

648] CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED, 1821.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000.
TOTAL FUNDS UPWARDS OF... 2,971,000.
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME OVER 500,000.

THE Undersigned Agents of the above Company, are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE on the usual Terms.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1882. [983

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ¾ % nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [680

LA GRANDE COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES. (CERCLE TRANSPORTS REUNIES) PARIS.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... 50,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 12,500,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1586

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port and Canton, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1880. [1495

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF..... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [14

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [17

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.
CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU-HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.
and ten others.
HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road.
Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1093

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [21

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [3

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [16

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [18

STANDARD FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

Discount 20 %.

VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1878. [1440

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000 at Current Local Rates.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1881. [847

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire Risks at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1882. 1020

INSURANCES.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [20

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [913

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [1046

LONDON & STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HITHERTO CALLED THE STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL..... TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The Undersigned are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES covering FIRE RISKS at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1880. [405

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.—PAID-UP £300,000.
PAID UP RESERVE FUND—£50,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [244

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements ..... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ..... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On Coals ..... at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ..... at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [19

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE... Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE ..... Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 6th April, 1882 ..... Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. I. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1882. [2

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEUNG ON, Esq., President.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG-PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [511

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $70,853.27.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
WONG YIK PUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
TSZ KAI TUNG, of the Yee Cheong Hong.
LO YEOK MOON, of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.

Head Office, 8 and 9, Praya West.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1878. [1441

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [15

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1457

INTIMATIONS.

ENTERICON.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON gives immediate relief to indigestion, lowness of spirits, wind in the stomach, giddiness, palpitation of the heart. Entericon gives speedy relief and a permanent cure in nervous debility, spermatorrhœa, &c. Entericon is the only infallible remedy for liver complaints, poorness of blood, loss of appetite, want of vitality, Mental Depression, &c.

Sold by all Druggists throughout the civilised world.

Wholesale Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong Dispensary, and Shanghai Pharmacy. [2111

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.

Pure Highland Malt,
Thoroughly matured.
"As a Stimulant,"
Says the *Medical Review*,
"It is preferable to Brandy."
Bottled under the special supervision of H.M. Inland Revenue, in full-sized bottles, 6 to the gallon.
Sole Proprietors,
GREENLEES BROTHERS,
31, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.
Distilleries, Argyleshire.
Agents:—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong. [1002

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1881. [950

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,

Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail, contains the LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE, REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES, THE LATEST TELEGRAMS, together with the POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1877

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

By Appointment to H.E. Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY, H.E. Admiral RIDEE, and H.I.H. The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA, having returned from his tour to Peking and the Northern Ports, has now the satisfaction to offer a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire. A Panorama of HOIHOW, and Views of the surrounding country, including KIUNG-CHOW, have recently been added to the above.

IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.

D. K. GRIFFITH holds authority to SIGN.

STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel [59

"JAPAN GAZETTE," YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,

WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

A Large REDUCTION in PRICE is made to Purchasers of SIX or more Copies.

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TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG:
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NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALVA, Portuguese barque, E. de Sousa.—Braud & Co.

BELTED WILL, British bark, S. E. Farrell.—Russell & Co.

CARNARVONSHIRE Brit. schooner, G. Williams.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ESPERANCE, French bark, H. Le Normand.—Carlowitz & Co.

HERMANN, German barque, Traulsen.—Wieler & Co.

IRAZU, British bark, W. A. Pease.—Wieler & Co.

JAPAN, British steamer, T. S. Gardner.—David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

JUPITER, German bark, F. Ulrich.—Chinese.

LENNOX, British steamer, D. Scott.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MALABAR, British steamer, John Piron.—Siemssen & Co.

RAJAHATTIANUHAR, British steamer, W. P. Hunter.—Yuen Fat Hong.

R. T. CLAYTON, American brig, Thomas.—Order.

SIAMESE CROWN, Siamese schooner, M. Martin.—Chinese.

STARLIGHT, Siamese bark, E. Moller.—Yuen Fat Hong.

SUNIDA MARU, Jap. steamer, H. Hubenet.—M. B. M. S. Co.

TRIUMPH, British steamer, W. W. Gould.—Captain.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GEELONG,"

will leave for the above place, TO-MORROW, the 9th June, at FOUR P.M.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1882. [1041

FOR MANILA DIRECT.

THE A1 Spanish Steamer

"FILIPINO,"

Captain Beltran, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [1089

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR,"

Captain Nish, will be despatched on or about the 9th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1882. [918

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA DIRECT.

THE M. B. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer

"KUMAMOTO MARU,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 12th June, 1882.

For Freight or Passage, apply to H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent, Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [1035

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British Steamship

"MALABAR,"

Captain John Dixon, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. M. GUEDES, 33, Wellington Street, or to
PO HONG & Co., Charterers.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [1090

DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargo and Passengers to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND PORTS and NEW CALEDONIA).

THE Steamship

"NELSON,"

Captain Thom, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1882. [1069

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA FOOCHOW.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, AND NEW CALEDONIA.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Chartered Steamer

"EALING,"

will be despatched as above on or about the 21st instant.

Parcels cannot be received after NOON of the 20th instant at our Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [1065

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"KAISAR-I-HIND,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1882.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY,

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"SARPEDON,"

Captain Ward, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1882. [1006

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. L. American Bark

"XENIA,"

Reynolds, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1882. [990

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. 1. British Ship

"BRAMBLETYE,"

Pickard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1882. [744

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [24

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.

REDUCED PRICE, $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The *Daily Press* Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [26

THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese *Daily Press*),

PUBLISHED DAILY,

Is the best medium for Advertising among the Native Community.

It has been established upwards of TWENTY YEARS, and enjoys the largest *bonâ fide* circulation of any Chinese paper in the Southern China. It is carefully edited by an experienced Chinese Scholar, and contains FULL and RELIABLE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at the Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, or from the different Agents.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1877.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £10,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [18

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ANCONA," Captain Stead, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct via SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on FRIDAY, the 9th June, at Daylight.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until NOON on the day previous.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1882.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo for YOKOHAMA and VLADIVOSTOCK.)

THE "SUMIDA-MARU," Captain HUBENET, due here on or about the 4th instant, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 9th June, at 4 P.M.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to ONE P.M., of the day of Sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under $2 Freight.

All Claims for Damage must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe and for Vladivostock at Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Offices, Praya Central, Ground Floor of Messrs. Russell & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1882.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, 12th June, at THREE P.M.,

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 % made on all RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS issued.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jun., Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1882, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "PEIHO," Commandant Champeaux, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until NOON of 14th June, 1882.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 14th June, 1882. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1882

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 24th June, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways; to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On prepaid Return Passage Orders a REDUCTION of 25 % is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 23rd June. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, General Agent for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1882.

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

BEST known remedy for Nervousness, Indigestion, Liver Complaints, and all Functional Derangements; extensively used in the Army and